THE DAUGHTERS OF VASSAR

MANY CITY ALUMNAE IN SESSION.

PROPESSOR MARIA KITCHELL COULD NOT BE PRES-ENT-PAPERS READ.

Vaesar graduates filled the parlors of the Hotel Brun-wick at the annual meeting of the New-York Association of the Alumnae yesterday. More than 200 graduates attended the meeting with the hope of meeting Professor Maria Mitchell, who has occupied the Chair of Astronomy in Vassar since the institution was founded nearly a quarter of a century ago. In the morning a business session was held at which Mrs. Francis Fisher Wood, president of the association, presided. Reports were read from the secretary, Mrs. E. P. Clark, and from Mrs. W. H. Allen, the treasurer.

A committee was appointed consisting of Mrs. Annie Howes Barnes, Mrs. Grace Larned and Mrs. Laura Wylle, who are to receive the votes of the alumnae associations throughout the country for tristes to be appointed next June. At the last meeting of the trustees of Vassar it was decided that the alumnae of Vassar should have the election of three members of the Board. One of these trustees is to be from Boston, one from New-York and one from the the West.

It became known shortly after the meeting that Mrs. Wood, the president, had received a letter from Miss Mitchell announcing that she could not attend the meeting. The announcement was a surprise and a disappointment to the members, as the reception to Miss Mitchell in the afternoon was to be the chief feature of the meeting.

PROFESSOR MITCH LL'S RETIREMENT. Mrs. Wood, in her opening address to the guests, devoted it entirely to Miss Mitchell. She said in

when the Alumnie planned the reception Profess Mitchell was at Poughkeepsie, within easy journey of New York, so that her failing strength would not have prevented her presence. She has since unexpectedly resigned her chair of natronomy at Vassar, which she has filled for nearly of narronomy at vasars, and retired to her family home at Lynn Mass. She expected that a few days' rest would enable her to attend the meeting, but unfortunately she has net been suble to recuperate as rapidly as she anticipated. She says that "the attempt to grow young again is at seventy not a success." and she adds: "I am still, tired, and after more than a half a century am trying to rest." To the Alumnie she says: "I have watched you more than the stars. I rejoice in every good work done through you and in each onward step taken for the advancement of women."

The president gave a sketch of Miss Mitchell, of which the following are principal points: Maria Mitchell was born in Nantucket on August 1, 1818, Aoth her father and mother were of old Nantucket stock; Actiner later and mother we of the Antesta Society her mother's first Island ancestor, Coleman, was one of the three Quikers who, in their flight from religious persecution,

anded as the first white settlers on the Nantucket shore.

At an early age she began to assist her father in his astronomical work. At eleven years she recorded the instants of the beginning and end of a lunar eclipse, her father looking through the glass, she watching the second hand of the

In 1847 came the discovery of the comet which first made Maria Mitchell knows to the world, and in recognition of which she received a medal from the King of Denmark. She visited the great observatories of England and the Continent and became acquainted with many eminent astron omers. She was a guest in the families of Sir John Herschel and Sir George Airy, then Astronomer Royal at Greenwich. Following the president, Mrs. Christine Ladd Franklin was introduced and received with ap-plause by the assembly. Mrs. Franklin was ad-mitted to the post graduate coarses in mathemat-les at Johns Hopkins University in 1878, and at the close of the year was invited by the trustees to continue her studies there as a fellow, which appointment was renewed for two additional years, fier address to the alumne was on "Au Unknown Mathematician, Mile. Sophie Germain."

THE ELECTIVE SYSTEM DISCUSSED.

Miss Mary A. Jordan, a graduate of Vassar in "The Dangers and 1876, read a paper on Elective System of She was formerly a fellow Johns Hopkins University. She has carried her linguistic studies from modern Italiau to ancient tiothic, icelandic and Sanserit, and she now occu-pies the chair at the head of the English depart-ment in Santa College. Her paper was in part as follows: It is useless to attempt to settle the claims of elective

and preser ted education, particularly as history has waited for no such settlement. The stoutest Samson of the formal course must admit that the Philistines are upon him. President Ellot indorses the students' freedom of choice unqualifiedly. Dr McCosh accepts part of the theory but not the whole. Grant Allen thinks Cambridge might have spoiled Darwin if he had studied more. Darwin might have spoiled Darwin if he had studied more. Darwin disagrees with Grant Alien by regretting that he did not learn his algebra tetter; then differs from himself by trying to find schools with more flexible methods for his sons. His sons are accepted as professors of science by Cambridge. The elective system is misunderstood. There is an impression that the student's right of choice is only another name for getting his own way. This feeling is a survival of Calvinism and offers pain under the name of discipline as a tonic. It is believed that the lines of study can meet the demands of the practical critic. Some definite scheme of study is insisted upon as being fitted to meet all the needs of the mind and call forth its powers. These schemes on examination prove to be under constant obligation to the elective principle. The early discipline was Latin; the war against Greek was fierce as any again science in later times. The narrow mindedness of insti-tutions of learning has been preverbial. Dugaid Stewart said: "The academical establishments of some parts of Europe are not without their use to the historian of the Europe are not without their use to the historian of the buman mind. Immovably moored to the same station by the strength of their cables and the weight of their an-chors, they enable him to measure the rapidity of the cur-rent by which the rest of the world is borne along."

This conservatism has been largely pretence, there has been constant progress, though unacknowledged; constant Pitteen years ago in a Long Island grammar school a class of forty children were tolling through "Colburn's Mental" as they called it. They had gone from London to York by every road and conveyance that would involve difference of speed. They bought and sold wheat by methods that would pose a produce broker in order to illustrate the rule of three. They had strained their ears to hear and rule of three. They has strained user can be taken their memories to keep the discouraging complications after the teacher's one reading. They had worked the problems "in their heads," reached an answer that they were willing to stand by publicly and had raised a hand trembling with the hope of being "first up." Such exercises are now generally out of date and there would be n reason for calling them back from oblivion if it were not for one fact. Scattered through the book were some prob lems that the class at large were not expected to do Students who attempted them and succeeded in getting the right answer were rewarded by extra marks. This was in all essential respects offering a short elective course in arithmetic, but the good teacher would as soon have offered a course of literature founded on "The Chimney

Granting that under the elective system perfect liberty of choice is permitted to the students, there are three practical questions to be answered. Do the students show any tendency to misuse the freedom! Is there any way of helping them to make the best of it! Is there anything to prevent their making the worst! The experie of President Eliot and his careful statistics answer the The Second is met by the system of class or division officers in many colleges, or by the adjustments of the courses of study in others. The answer to the third is found in the very nature of elective study. It is ruled by the law of higglety pigglety, as one of Darwin's critics called his theory of the survival of the nitest. The darger feared from over-specialization is set aside by a considera-tion of the varied topics involved in the thorough mastery of any one department of learning. The ideal throughout the elective system transfers the strain to a different point from that bearing it in the formal course. No dependence can be put on the method as a whole. The force, enthusiasm and originality of the teachers are depended upon for the success of their cforts. The prejudice that classifying butterflies is frivolous work and the French language easy disappears when the evils to be attained by the study of either are fairly grasped. The safeguards of the elective system he in its accord with nature and the course of history, in the fruitfulness of its a ms and the severity of its feets. The inspirations of such a discipline are the attainments of schelars like Agassir, Professor Whitney and Maria Mitchell, teaching that "not in the accumulation of dead stores of knowledge but in the advancement of science, should the true schar discover his life; yearling science, should the true scholar discover his life's vocation

The meeting was thoroughly enjoyed by all the alumnae and their guests. Am ng the many who were present were Mrs. F. E. Fitch, Mrs. H. C. Folger, jr., Mrs. Charles M. Fratt, Miss Colgate, Miss Loomis, Mrs. D. G. Gillette, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Steelman, Mrs. Edward Dodd, School Commissioner Creary, Charles Henry Webb, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, the Rev. Dr. Deems, President Taylor, of Vassar, and Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Adam H. Fetteroff, wife of the president of Girard College, Miss G. G. Trask, Miss Denton, the Rev. Dr. Hactington of Grace Church, the Rev. Dr. Hactington of Grace Church, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Faton and Albert Johnson.

TEACHERS LEARN ABOUT SUGAR AND SALT. The lecture of Professor Bickmore at the Museum of Natural History yesterday dealt with sugar and salt as The growth of the cultivation of sugar end the processes of mining for salt were shown by Mr Bicmore in pictures illustrating the different countries where these pursults are followed. He gave a brief acnew of these well-known articles by different mint of the uses of these was attended by as many teachers to 11 obtain accommodation in the limited space of the courseroom, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather.

THE MENHADEN FISHERIES. BOTH SIDES BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

MR. PHELPS IN FAVOR OF THE BILL TO PREVENT FISHING WITHIN THE THREE-MILE LIMIT

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The hearing on the bill to prevent the fishing for menhaden within three uiles of the shore was continued this morning be fore the Committee on Mercantile Marine and Fisheries. A number of fishermen, who testified as to the habits of the menhaden and of food fishes, gave testimony of conflicting kinds. Mr. Phelps, for the bill, said it was only a question of whether the menhaden fishery destroyed the food fishes. If it dig, it must go. The interest of the fisher-men who caught the fish, and of the people who ste them, was a greater interest than that of the guano and oil made from the membaden. There were certain facts generally accepted in the public opinion of New-Jersey. The food fish had decreased in quantity. The decrease kept equal pace with the energy of the menhaden catch. How monstrous this catch is now is evidenced by the fact that the opponents of the bill have admitted jucidentally that at one time they had 6,000 barrels of the fish at a single point. The fishing diminished the quantity of food fish not so much by the quantity of them caught in the monstrous nets and mixed with the menhaden, but by the fact that the menhaden were destroyed or driven away, so there were none to supply food for the bluefish, the weaktish and other food fish. This was the great objection. The menhaden fishing exhausted the supply of menhaden or drove them off where the food fish couldn't find them. It was idle to claim that the menhaden supply was inexhaustible. The fishermen were yearly driven further south to find them. The northern fishing was already exhausted.

Congressman Spooner made a strong argument against the bill. He claimed that the menhaden fishermen could not catch food enough for their own use on the cruise; that the supply of the menhaden could never be exhausted; that menhaden was not the food of the bluefish, only its

relish, like liquor to a man. Several sea captains from Maine, Massachusetts and New-York gave their testimony in opposition to the bill, which they object to because they say it will prevent them from catching bast. The menhaden came, with other little fish, into the nets. The lack of bait would kill the New-England fisheries. They tried to break the impression that bive-fish fed on the menhaden by saying that the Fulton Market fish cleaners said no trace of menhaden

was found in that fish.

The committee adjourned till Wednesday. The chairman intimated that it would have to leave these questions of pisciculture to the Fish Commission; that the Commission would be consuited before a report be made on the bill.

A THREATENED FEUD AVERTED. DIPLOMATIC SETTLEMENT OF THE DISAGREEMENT

BETWEEN BLACK AND MINISTER PHELPS. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (Special) .- It is gratifying

to be able to report that a threatened feud between two Democratic officials has at last been happily and diplomatically settled. In the wonderful ar nual report last issued by the "Physical Wreck," which appears to have been compiled after the juvenile Peter Parley system, he discourses as On the 18th day of March, 1887, I mailed requ

On the 18th day of March, 1887, I mailed requests through the Department of State to our various Mininters and Consuls-General accredited to the courts of Great Britain. France, the German Empire, Russia, Turkey, Italy, China, and Spain, requesting that they obtain and forward to me the fullest possible statements relating to the pension laws, and administration thereof, of the various countries to which they were accredited. The most courteons consideration has been paid to the requests in every instance save in the one addressed to the Minister at the Court of St. James.

James.

From the regretful but severe reproof which Black thus publicly administered to Minister Phelps it was made very obvious that, although the latter might be a welcome representative at the Court of St. James, he was by no means a persona grata to the distinguished pensioner who signed the report in question. But Black further punished the recalcitmant plenipotentiary by omitting all mention of the English pension scheme in a most crushing manner, whereas he might readily have obtained it without the trouble of "translating" from any English Blue Book, or might readily have obtained it without the trouble of "translating" from any English Blue Book, or even from that "eyclopedia" which is so dear to the Democratic heart. It is said that Black's great friends, Voorhees and "Joe" Blackburn, had haunting fears of Minister Phelps's recall and a diplomatic rupture between England and the United States, but such misfortune has been happily averted, as Mr. Phelps has since sent the information called for, with the explanation that the passage of a new pension law by the British Parliament caused the unwonted delay.

SURPRISING A LOBBYIST.

ALMOST A PERSONAL ENCOUNTER BETWEEN O. B. THOMAS AND JOHN BOYD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (Special).-What almost Representative Ormsby B. Thomas, of Wisconsin, and John Boyd, who is said to represent the Paeific Railroads, occurred at the Capitol this morn-

Some time ago Thomas introduced a resolution in the House with the object of preventing the in the House with the object of preventing the issue of patents for lands to the Pacific Railronds. He was informed that Mr. Boyd had circulated a report that he (Thomas) was actuated by improper motives in introducing the resolution, that it was a blackmail scheme. Mr. Thomas has been looking for Mr. Boyd ever since. He met him in the corridor of the House to-day, and crowding him back in the recess of a window denounced him in the most vigorous language at his command and shook his fist in his face threatening to demolish him. Mr. Boyd made no responsive movement, and no blows were struck, but the Member of Congress gave warning that if any "railroad lobbyist" cast reflections on his character he would wipe out the whole caboodle of them.

NEGOTIATORS ACTIVE BUT SILENT. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (Special).-The conference

the fisheries negotiators adjourned until Monday at the close of their They have meeting yesterday. now held eleven meetings in succession, with the exception of Friday of last week when Mr. Bayard went to Philadelphia. Of course, this activity is noticed by everybody interested in the discussion, and speculation is rife as to the probable date of the final adjournment of the commission. In the meantime the secrecy that has involved all of its deliberations remains unbroken. deliberations remains unbroken.

Professor Dawson, assistant director of the Do-

Professor Dawson, assistant director of the po-minion Geological Survey, has arrived in Wash-ington for the purpose of testifying before the com-mission in regard to the disputed Alaska boundary. Although the Alaska question has nothing to do with the fisheries—the commissioners, it is under-stood, will try at this time to settle all disputed questions between this country and Canada.

BIGGER DRY DOCK FOR OCEAN STEAMERS. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (Special),-A proposition has been made to the Nevy Department by stock holders in the Inman and Red Star lines of steamers. The ships of these companies are built in England and sail under English colors, but the capital invested targely is American. One of the lines is now building two ships, to be the largest affoat—9,000 tons register and 560 feet long. The owners greatly desire that there should be some dry dock in this country for the repair of their ships, but there is not a dock at present that is capable of receiving such vessels. dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard is 500 feet b dock at the Brooklyn Navy 1ard is not feet folia-and the owners of the ships suggest that it be extended 100 feet. Commodore Harmony believes that an add tional appropriation of \$100,000 would suffice to extend the dock to the required length. He is in favor of such a movement and promised to bring the question to the notice of the

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4. - Among the petitions presente in the House this morning was one by Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, from the Anglers' Association of Eastern Pennsylvania asking legislation to prohibit menhader fishing within three miles of the coast, and one by Mr. TOOLE, of Montana, from the Butte City Board of Trade asking Congress to take steps to prevent the Northern Parific Railroad Company from obtaining certhe ates to mineral lands.

Mr. GUENTHER, of Wisconsin, presented the petition of 3,500 residents of the District of Columbia against the exactment of prohibitory laws for the District. Referred.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Lowry-White contested election case.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 4, 1888.
THE ATLANTA. - The reconstructed Naval Advisory Board will need at the Navy Department, Montay, for the purpose of considering the official report on the injuries to the bottom of the Atlanta.

agua Canal i ompany has been referred by the Honse Com-mittee on Commerce to a sub-consultite communed of Mestra Chardy, Phelim, Wilson, of Munesota Rayner, Payle, hun-ham and Davenpot, representatives of the Easts Festianti-nes Ship Ballway Company, will probably be given an oppor-

A BOWIE-KNIFE AT HIS RIGHT HAND. THE BLOODTHIRSTY HEAD OF THE DIVISION OF

ACCOUNTS IN THE LAND OFFICE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (Special) .- It is discreetly intimated that Fletcher Johnston, of Kentucky, an appointee of the urbane Senator Beck, has signalized his administration of the Division of Accounts in the General Land Office by a nev departure, as ingenious as it is startling. It has been generally understood that delicate matters of account were best adjusted by means of the peaceful pen and the innocuous pencil, but this valiant representative of "the dark and bloody ground" addressed himself to their adjustment viet arms at the point of the bowie-knife. He confidently informed some of his subordinates, it appears, that he thought a little wholesome blood-letting would greatly improve the morale of the division, and for a long while kept an open bowie-knife, with a blade some six or seven inches long, in a pigeon-hole of his desk convenient to his hand. During the interregnium, so to speak, of the aforesaid "Arkansas toothpick" he was interviewed on business by a Western attorney of considerable avoirdupois. Of this occasion he said to several of his clerks: "I believed that I was in danger, and if he'd come just one step further there would have been trouble."

It is said that upon various occasions he has prodeparture, as ingenious as it is startling. It has

trouble."

It is said that upon various occasions he has professed his willingness to adjust minor points of discipline in the office according to Queensberry rules, but upon the slightest appearance of any willingness upon the part of a subordinate to accept the gage of battle he invariably falls back upon his dignity "for the good of the service"—his favorite expression—and reports the offender for condign punishment.

DISMISSALS AND REASONS THEREFOR. THE NEW CIVIL SERVICE RULE WHICH THE PRESI-DENT REJECTED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (Special) .- A long inter view with Civil Service Commissioner Oberly printed by "The Star" to night is for the most part a resume only of new rules, as already pub-The following question, however, and the answer made by Mr. Oberly are somewhat inter-

esting:
Said the reporter: "It seems that the President rejected your rule to require officials to give their reasons for dismissal of any subordinate?"
"Yes," answered the Commissioner, "the President did not approve it. He has a mind of his own."

own."

Commissioner Edgerton is reported as saying:
"Aside from the proposed rule to require an officer to file his written reasons for making a dismissal, I approve the new rules. All the rest was merely routine details, and I cared nothing about that, but from the first I fought that unlawful and unjust proposition to compel an officer to explain dismissals, and the President agrees with me." The rule which the President rejected read as

Whenever a dismissal from the Executive

"Whenever a dismissal from the Executive Civil Service is made a written statement of the part of the records of such department or office. from which the dismissal is made and become a part of the records of such department or office. It is stated that strong influence was brough to bear by Civil Service organizations upon the President to prevail upon him to approve the rule but for reasons substantially the same as those he gave to the Senate carly in his administration for his refusal to submit reasons for removals he rejected the rule. The rejected rule was recommended by Commissioners Oberly and Lyman and opposed by Commissioner Edgerton.

AMERICAN INFLENCE IN COREA. TALK OF SENDING OFFICERS THERE TO REORGAN

IZE THE COREAN ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (Special).-The statement that certain Americans are to be employed by the Corean Government to aid the reorganization of the Corean army is being discussaed with a good the Corean army is being discussaed with a good deal of interest. Among those likely to be employed in this service General William McE. Dye at present the chief of the special examination division of the pension office: Colonel E. M. Cummins, of Washington, and Major John G. Lee, of Philadelphia, an aide on Governor Beaver's staff, are most frequently mentioned. At the State Department it is learned that all the connection which that office has had with the matter of sending Americans to Corea was the transmittal of the request of the King of Corea to the Secretaries of War and the Navy.

The fact that Corea comes here for army officers instead of to other countries is attributed to the preponderance of American influence in that country rather than to any diplomatic efforts on the part of Secretary Bayard. The American Minister there is said to have become the confidential adviser of the King.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

THE VOLUNTARY PRAYER SYSTEM-A CIRCULAR ASSUED TO THE STUDENTS.

Cambridge, Feb. 4.-A circular is being sent out

every student who rooms in the College Yard, which raises again, and very sharply, the old question whether the new prayer system has been a success after all At the beginning of the college year a circular sent on by the preachers to the University pronounced the new system a success. Dr. Phillips Brooks undoubtedly regards the voluntary prayer system as having proved itself the true system for Harvard College. President Yet, after all, it is necessary to examine their opinions closely in order to find just why they think the system now in force is a real suc-cess. It is startling to find that the average attendance upon morning prayers from day to day is not much, if at all, above 150 students. of voluntary prayers was asked to believe that an atndance of 150 upon exercises that used to be attend ed by seven or eight hundred fellows was a great suc cess in a religious way, he would have a severe time of it before he could come to such a belief. It is only by adopting as a premise one of the conceptions of the advocates of the system that one can see his way to the conclusion reached by the preachers to the University and by President Eliot; and that conception is that it is better to have 150 true worshippers from day to day in the college chapel, than to have 1,000 wh are compelled to attend. It may be as well for the 156 who do attend that they have the feeling that every one of them is there to worship, but as to the 850 wh stay away, it is difficult to say that they are getting the benefit that they did when they were obliged to come to prayers. Undoubtedly, the benefit to the 15 who do help the religious work of the college is greater than it could possibly be under the compulsory system; but there remains the fact that the other 850 do not attend at all. Therefore it is that "Some Rowing Men" have sent out a very earnest circular, as abov stated, urging every man in college to wake up on the subject of prayer attendance. The circular is as fol-

Every one recalls the words of Dr. Brooks, when he was in Philadelphia, a few weeks ago, and was asked about voluntary chapel prayers:

"Instead of seven or eight hundred, as formerly, there are now 150; but those 150 are animated by a sincere spirit of devotion. The constraint and formality has passed away, and the general religious tone of the University has been, of late, greatly elevated and improved."
Concerning the last part of the statement, there can

the University has been, of late, greatly elevated and improved."
Concerning the last part of the statement, there can be but little doubt; as to the first part, this lamentable fact is true, that the number is slipping down from 150 to a smaller one.
Do the men in the University realize that the whole country, the press, their friends, and, above all, the University preachers and the faculty, are anxiously watching the result of the voluntary prayer system here, and that they are waiting, with carnest hope, to see to what extent Harvard men will be true to the University seal. "Christo et Ecclesiae"!
What do you, yourself, think about it! How many times have you aftended chapel this year! Do you go only when you wish to "hear" some prominent preacher, or do you go regularly and loyally because it is your duty to this University and to yourself!
What are you going to do about it?

What are you going to do about it?

Harvard, of course, can never return to the old com

pulsory system-it is too late now to try such a It seems that the results of the trial of the new system must be accepted as but a qualified success, and the struggle will be a hard one to keep what has been already secured. There would be a better chance for voluntary prayers if all the Uni versity preachers were well liked by the students. t, some of them do not reach the students he cause the students do not have great faith in their teachings, and because some of the University preach ers seem to be personally uninfluential over the ma-locity of the students. E. B. Gordon, '88, has been awarded a Bowdoin

prize for a dissertation entitled, "The Functions of a 'niversity in a Democratic Community."

HONORING JUDGE NEILSON'S MEMORY. A largely attend a meeting of the Brooklyn Bar Associa-tion was held in the City Court, Brooklyn, yesterday after-floon, to take suitable action on the death of Judge Joseph Nedsen. Julige George G. Reynolds treshled. The only action taxes was the appointment of a committee to draw up a set of apprepriate resolutions. The members of the com-mittee are C. J. Patterson, William B. Hord, jr., and D. Strong. The assort tion adjourned until Saturday next, when the resolutions which the committee prepares will be pre-

TWO SUDDEN CHANGES OF PROGRAMME.

In consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Appleby, the principal tenor of the Boston Ideals, two changes of programme were necessitated yesterday. In place of "The amme were necessitated yesterday. In place of Daughter of the Berment," announced for the matinee, "The Elair of Love" was given, with Miss Avery, Mr. Buxter and Mr. Clara in the principal parts. In the evening "The Daughter of the degiment" was substituted for "Car-

tunity next week to present their objections to the pending | STAGE ILLUSIONS AT DALY'S-Nicarague Canal bills. MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM EFFECTS.

CAREFULLY ADJUSTED STAGE MECHANISM-REAL-

INTIC LIGHTING AND COSTUMES.

In the production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at Daly's Theatre, Augustin Daly has succeeded, in the purely incidental features of the spectacle presented, in surpassing his own previous achievements, as well as those of other managers. The completeness of detail in the various productions of Henry Irving excited the admiration of his American audiences, his management of lights, his mechanical appliances, his harmonious coloring of costume and scen ery, and all that contributed to the stage picture receiving unbounded praise.

The present revival of old comedy at Daly's, while marked by all the excellences that have contributed to the fame of Mr. Daly's company and Mr. Daly's liberal management also marks a distinct advance in th presentation of a drama in which the spectacular elenent is important, and the temptation to strive after spectacular effect almost limitless. Mr. Daly has suc ceeded in discovering the happy medium between what it was wise to attempt and what was beyond the resources of any stage, and in his utilization of the gorgeousness of the environment of the mortal characters of Shakespeare's play, as well as the possibilities of the supernatural dramatis personae, he has given to the fanciful creatures of the great dramatist a setting worthy of the theme.

The management of light is what first impresses the

spectator who is so fortunate as to obtain a seat at Daly's in riese crowded days, when a matinee on such a stormy afternoon as yesterday packs the house. The transitions from gaslight to moonlight, from moon light to darkness, and from darkness to dawn and the effulgence of daylight, while produced by the mean at command in a darkened theatre, are illusions as complete as possible. Without depending merely of a "darkened stage," in the gloom of which the scene changes, the transformation is effected so completely before the spectator's eye as to seem like a challenge to discover the secret of it. But the secret is Mr. Daly's secret, and the beholder sits and admires, and clever and experienced though he be, wonders at the completeness of the illusion. He sees now and then a bit of gauze, and knows that the "gasman" and the manipulator of the colored lights are at work; but he seeks in vain to penetrate the mystery of the progres sive effect, and soon, in his admiration of the throws criticism and curiosity away and heartily ap-

The mechanism that effects the changes of scene oo, seems quite beyond what is commonly known of stage machinery. Pictures and persons seem to gilde without the customary hitches of the crank, interior nelt into " a wood near Athens," "Nick Bottom" and Snug, the Joiner," give place to "Titania" and "Puck," and when, at the close of the fourth act,
"Thoseus" takes the lovers and all the knightly company into his barge and moves through the Grecian panorams toward Athens, the realism of the passing scene calls forth loud and hearty applause.

IT SKEMS TO BE MAGICIANS' MACHINERY.
All this could not have been effected without the most complete and painstaking preparation, and that of a kind most unusual. The machinery for produc-ing these transformations, if not like the cork leg of the song, "a mixture of clock-work and steam" is mixture of clock-work and brains. Every particle of it was made by the manufacturers of the mechanical devices used by magicians, whose productions are cal culated to produce veritable optical illusions, no merely something that will "do" for the purpose, and are as carefully put together as cabinet work. " Puck" gittles smoothly over the ground and through the air and "Theseus" rides in his barge through woodland and take, past temples and villas, that do not "bump" along under the hand of the scene shifter. An optical effect that may not be appreciated by all until it has been pointed out is the extraordinary fidelity to per-spective in this moving panorama on the return to

To the eye of a passenger by a boat or train the objects in the foreground move rapidly past, those in the middle distance remain longer in sight, while in the far distance houses and hills and all the horizon pass slowly out of view. To attempt the reproduction of this perspective with the mechanical contrivances of the stage was a bold venture, and many experts re garded it as impossible to accomplish, but Mr. Daly has tried it and with marked success. The contact between the barge and the water is cleverly concealed by the foreground, which glides rapidly past the boat; the objects in the next plane move more slowly; the middle distance moves more slowly still, while the background changes just enough to perfect the illusion. Careful study was required to adjust the movements of these various planes, so that they should appear and disappear at the proper rates of speed; and as the scenery unwinds from its cylinders on one side the stage to be taken up by the cylinders opposite, the connecting cog-wheels are revolved at justly

proportioned rates of speed. A further illusion is produced by starting the barg forward as the ducal progress begins, and when i eaches its final position in mid-ocean, it is slowed and stopped so gradually that the spectator does not realize it, and continues to carry in his mind the idea that the barge "do move." In placing this scene at vation in the interest of both the drama and the spectacle. In former revivals of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" the barge has brought the lovers from Athens ho the wood, and, whenever, attempted the panorama has been introduced in the scend act. By postponing it to the happy return of the reunited lovers to Athens. Mr. Daly avoids the error of making "Lysander" and "Hernia," "Demetrius" and "Helena," depart from Athens together, and introduces the panorama at the proper point as the spectacular climax of the play. SOMETHING ABOUT THE COSTUMES.

The harmonious effect of color in the stage picture s the result of the careful co operation between the costumer and the scene painter which is characteristic of Mr. Daly's management. The costumes were designed and ready for Mr. Daly's inspection so long ago as when he was last with his company in San Francisco, when the drawings in color were submitted to They were designed and mule by Thomas, the ostumer of the Grand Opera in Paris. Under this supervision were made not only every costume down to the shoes, but every ornament, jewel, headband and piece of armor-all except the wigs. This work was o carefully done that no fitting was required after the costumes were delivered here except in the shoes Historical accuracy was carefully studied in the preparation of the costumes, all of which were modelled on well-authenticated Greek originals. M. Thomas at first protested against costuming "A Midsummer Night's Dream" as Greek. His guide and philosopher is Victor Ringo, and Hingo had decided that Shake-speare intended the play to be English in its surroundings—the lords and ladies to be English in dress, the fairies to be English brownies; but Mr. Daly was otherwise persuaded, and required the graceful Athenian robes which have been so much admired on the shoulders of the company. It is possible that the costumes of this play will be the last "creation" of M. Thomas. His health has falled since this work was done, and an order from Mr. Daly for the costumes of another production, as well as all other orders, has remained unfilled. well authenticated Greek originals. M. Thomas at

TO BEGIN THE SQUIRE-FLYNN TRIAL.

THE LIST OF WITNESSES SUMMONED-COLONEL FEL LOWS SAYS THE PEOPLE ARE READY.

The trial of Rollin M. Squire and possibly of Maurice B. Firmu, also, will begin to morrow morning before Judge Lawrence in the Court of Over and Terminer. It is the first Lawrence in the Courted Oyer and refrinner. It is the first trial having any political interest which has yet been under-taken by District-Atterney Fellows. The booliers are all resting in the calm conviction that they are at last to have peace. How long before Squire or Fiyns would be tried, but for the fact that the removed official is confident of an acquit tal and has long clamored for a bearing, no one can say. It is not thought that Colonel Follows will crowd Mr. Squire very hard. Mr. squire is understood to know several things co cerning the County Democracy, in which the Colonel is a cerning the bright and shining light, which would not look well in print. Honce it is generally supposed that the er-Commissioner's

temper will not be unnecessarily ruffled, The District-Attorney and Mr. Dos Passos, his assistant, represent the people. Howe & Hummel appear for Mr Squire, and ex-Judge Noah Davis and Bourke Cockras for Flynn, Colonel Fellows says the people are ready and takes retained by the State. He says that Mr. Nicoli has been retained by the State. He says that Mr. Nicoli has not been retained for any purpose, an assurance which carries joy to retained for the bootling soul. Squire's lawyers also profess eagerness for the fray. It is not yet known whether the prosecution will be directed against Squire alone, or against him an i Figure cariefully. Colonel Fellows ham't yet decided. They were indicted forether, but the State claims the right to try separately, if it so desires.

separately, if it so desires.

The witnesses who have been summoned are E. C. Donnell, D. Lowber Smith, Gilbert M. Speir, jr., W. J. Lyons, Frederick W. Brown, Thomas Houlahan, James C. Spencer, Francis J. Twomey and William M. Ivius. Personal service of the subpossas has not been made on ex-Mayers Grace and Edson, but they will be called as witnesses if they are in the city

ISIDO : COHNFELD SETTLING UP.

failed Counfeld, the feather merchant, of No. 83 Greene at , has been all the last week reorganizing his business. He has alrea v 2sist the merchandise creditors, whose claims were about \$55,000, a cash divident of about 50 per cont; the bat-ance, it is said, is to be paid in notes at four, eight, twelve, eighteen and tweate four mouths. He is to supply his own capital to work up the business, the amount being reported to be \$60,000. Regarding the sale of his real estate next Thursday, J. J. Frank, his attorney, said yesterley that it was a trustee's sale and would be entirely without reserve. The equity in the real estate had been estimated from

NEW-HAVEN.

WORK OF A MUSICAL SOCIETY-MORTAL ITY RATES-COLLEGE ITEMS.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 4.-George H. Sutton has accepted the position of general agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, with headquarters at Springfield, Mass. He has always been a prominent Republican and will be greatly missed in social, business and political

Signor Agramonte, of New-York, is the conductor of the Gouned Society of this city, which according to New-York, Boston and Hartford critics who were present at a recent concert given in the Hyperion Theatre, is a choral society that cannot be surpassed in New-England. The society is composed of forty picked singers, most of whom are soloists of acknowledged ability and the ensemble is remarkable for beauty and

the ensemble is remarkable for beauty and strength.

Cards annouseing the wedding of Major F. T. Lee and Miss Susie B. Scranton, to occur February 14, have been issued.

Owing to the severe weather of January the mortality in New-Haven was largely increased. Already 137 deaths have been reported, and eighty-seven of these occurred after the middle of the month. The total above given is thirty-two in excess of the death list for January, 1887, and forty-one in excess of that for January, 1886.

The ninety-two claims against the estate of E. S. Wheeler, presented to the Commissioners, aggregate \$1,459,901 25. The Wheeler mansion on Hillhouse-ave, has been sold for \$28,000, about one-half its cost. It is stated on apparently good authority that the mansion was purchased for General Alfred H. Terry

The increase of the liquor license fee to \$300 has brought in \$100,000 as against \$82,000 last year.

Of the graduates of Yale 203 have been named

year. Of the graduates of Yale 203 have been named Smith, 108 Williams, 103 Clark and eighty

Smith, 108 Williams, 103 Clark and eighty
Brown.

"Sheff" freshmen have decided to purchase elass canes of Brown & Son, of NewYork, each cane to be of French only, with heavily silver-mounted buckhorn handle. The freshmen in both departments have voted not to hold the usual rush on the anniversary of Washington's birthday.

Frank R. Luckey, of Poughkeepsic, a senior in the Yale Divinity School, has been elected paster of Humphrey Street Congregational Church of this city. Mr. Luckey was formerly a New-York actor.

actor.

During 1887 the debt of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church was reduced from \$145,247 92 to \$129,802 25. The Deminican Fathers, who are unsalaried, contributed \$1,830 50.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE WOODLANDS. THE PROPOSITION OF A NEW-HAMPSHIRE LUMBER

KING TO LEASE IT. BOSTON, Feb. 4 (Special).—The committee of the trustees of Dartmouth College, which held a meeting at Hanover yesterday to consider the matter of leas-

ing the college woodlands, will make a report to the governor and council next week, such action being governor and council next week, such action being necessary before a final conclusion is reached. A number of bids for the lease were submitted, the highest one being that of George Vandyke, the lum-ber king of New-Hampshire. He offers \$1.50 per thousand feet for the soft timber, which is mainly spruce. In order to get it off the grant it will be necessary for sim to improve the rivers or make them navigable for logs, so that they can be floated into he Androscoggin River and thence to Maine scaports. inches in diameter and no hardwood can be cut; nor can the same territory be cut over twice. It is considered that at the expiration of twenty years, the

sidered that at the expiration of twenty years, the length of time the lease has to run, the timber will be sufficiently grown again to warrant the making of another lease. It is estimated that this lease will yield the college an annual revenue of #3,700 for the twenty years mentioned.

Except to the few who have had occasion to look the matter up, little is known of the Dartmouth College grant beyond the fact that there is a tract of land in the orthern part of the State owned by the college, as indicated upon the map. The grant at the present time covers an area of not more than 35,000 acres. The grant is the paradise of sportainen, and affords the best trout fishing of the State. In it the Swift Diamond and Dead Diamond Rivers unite and help to form the Magalloway, which flows into the Androscoggin, near Umbagog Lake.

MRS. COLTON'S CURIOUS CASE.

HER PASTOR GIVES HER A GOOD CHARACTER-THE TRIAL DEFERRED.

Mrs. Laura Colton, the boarding-house keeper of No. 1,893 Lexington ave, who was charged with stealing articles of jewelry, clothing, and money from her boarders, was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court before Judge Duffy yesterday morning, but owing to the absence of the witnesses against her, no progress was made with the case. She had been detained in a cell at the One-hundred and-twenty-sixth st. station house from the time of her arrest on Friday and looked pale and abashed when brought into the court room. She was neatly dressed in dark clothes. As she refused the prison breakfast and none of her former friends were present, Justice Duffy gave the officer who had her in charge money to get her some breakfast, and she was remanded pending an effort to induce her brother-in-law, Arthur Manlove, to be-come her bail. Her sister, Miss Kate Eobinson is a TRINUNE reporter called there yesterday afterno An Irish servant woman and three pretty little girls, who seemed oblivious of the unhappy situation of their mother, were in possession, but could give no in-

their mother, were in possession, but could give no information.

The reporter found the Rev. Edward Wallace-Neal, pastor of the Episcopal Church of St. Edward the Martyr, at his house, No. 181 One-hundred-and-minth-st., who, in answer to questions said: "Mrs. Cotton has been a member of my congregation in good standing for four years and these accusations have come upon us like a thunder clap from a clear sky. Her husband, charles R. Colton, was connected with the advertising department of; The World." He was in bad health when I first became acquainted with him, but lingered along until April 23, when he died of consumption. Mrs. Colton's maiden name was Rabinson and she is related to some of the best families of Staten Island, her native place. It seems to me incredible that she should be guilty of the offence of which she is accused. I saw a good deal of the family during Mr. Colton's long and trying illness and was struck with her patient devotion to the invalid. If anybody had ashed me what I thought of Mrs. Colton I should have said: "She is a good mother, a faithful wife, and a devout Christian."

STORY OF THE ARTHUR D. STOREY.

Boston, Feb. 4 (Special).—The schooner Arthur D. Storey, the vessel that the Canadian officials have given orders to seize where found on account of an alleged breach in the customs regulations, arrived at Gloucester this morning. Captain Ryan says:

"On the passage home from Newfoundland, we went into Halifax for sheiter. We did not intend to go into the city, so we anchored in the outer bay, three miles below the city. Next morning we started to go to Halifax, but were unable to got far, as the hargo to Halifax, but were unable to get far, as the harbor was covered with thin ice. I went ashore with
one of the crew and saw an official, Mr. MacCasey,
who does all business for the fishermen at the Custom
House. We paid him the money to report and the
vessel sailed next morning. We went to the Custom
House with him, but the officials were not there; we
also paid the pilotage dues of \$90.0. The stories
that the crew were ashore enjoying themselves are
untrue, as only myself and one of the crew left the
vessel. While in the city, a revenue cutter came alongside and the mate reported that the captain had gone
to the city to register. While in the Custom House,
a reporter came in for news and was introduced to
me and secured my vessel's name.²

DRIVEN TO DESPAIR BY POVERTY. BALTIMORE, Feb. 4 .- Mrs. Ellen Mills, age thirty.

two, to-day cut her throat after having cut the throat of her child, but she was discovered in time, and it is thought that the lives of both may be saved. Her husband, a plasterer, has beer out of work for some time, and they were without food. There being no prospect of work for her husband she determined to put an end to herself and child. Her father is said to be a farmer in comfortable circumstances in be a farmer in comfortable circumstances in stern Maryland.

ST. STEPHEN'S PARISH AND DR. M'GLYNN.

Those of Dr. McGlynn's friends in St. Stephen's parish who were seen yesterday declared that the meetings to protest against his removal will still go on notwithstanding his re-quest that they be discontinued. "We began holding them on our own accord," said one gentleman. "The dector never naked us to do anything and we fail to see why we should

No, we'll go on and keep up the agitation until he is rein stated at the altar of the church over which he presided so In spite of all this it is probable that the meetings will not be kept up much longer. The question will be fully decided at the meeting of the committee of thirty-five to be held in a

abandon our efforts new simply because he asks us to do so

CHARLES COGRLAN TAKEN ILL. Charles Coghlan, who was playing the title role in "Jim the Pennan," in Brooklyn, was taken ill on Friday with a so vere cold and chill, and was usable to play that night or at either of the performances yesterday. Mr. Robinson, of the home company, who created the part, was sent over to Brook.

I'm, and his part in "Heart of Hearts" was taken by Mr.

TO SAY FAREWELL TO MISSIONARIES. A farewell meeting for the Rev. Dr. W. A. Farneworth, who has already spent thirty-six years in Turkey, and now re-Sarah A. Closson, of the same station, who has been twenty years in missionary service, will be held on Wednesday, Fob rnary 8, at Pilgrim Congregational Church. The Rev. Md Farnsworth, William Kincald, S. H. Virgin, and Miss Closson will make beint addresses. Dr. Parnsworth and Miss

\$100,000 to \$250,000. The money received would go to pay | MAY WILSON UNCONCERNED.

TO BE A WITNESS BEFORE THE CORONER. MANY PROPLE INTERESTED IN THE CHILD-PYRO MANIAC-WILL SHE BE PUNISHED? " I suppose you would call it arson and murder;

it's a capital offence anyway, but I don't think any jury would convict her, do you?"

The speaker was Coroner Nugent, a benovolent ooking man, who had a troubled look in his face as he stood in the front room of the dingy coroner's office yesterday afternoon. He was talking about May Wilson, the eleven-year old girl who started the fire in the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled at Lexington-ave. and Forty-secondst., one of which caused the death of Mary Con-

ners, the cook. "It's a queer case," added the Coroner. "Of course the child did not realize what she was doing. She must have been insanc; she had a mania for setting fires, and that's insanity, isn's it? Well, that is not part of my business to find out. The Coroner's jury will determine how Mary Conners came to her death. It may be shown, of course, that the fire originated in some other way than at the hands of May Wilson; but that seems hardly possible; there were se many fires. Her confession? Well, she may

many fires. Her contession and have impagined it. Yet that is hardly possible. Have I set a day for the inquest? Not yet."

The Coroner consuited the calendar and then ordered the inquest of Mary Conners to be set down for 11 a. m. on Wednesday. UNUSUAL INTEREST IN THE CASE.

May Wilson's case is exciting the interest of all sorts of people in this town. Doctors who study the brain and the mind for the development of original peculiarities, specialists, psychics, philanthropists, those who believe in natural depravity and those who do not, Darwinists and alienists have been discussing this interesting child for the last two or three days. For May Wilson is an interesting child. Her hair is flaxen, her complexion clear, her eyes large and blue and her manner vivacious. She is troubled with wry-neek which followed an attack of measles some

neck which followed an attack of measles some two years ago.
Yesterday May spent in the bailding of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. She was taken there on Friday, and has remained in charge of Mrs. Jenkins, the matron. May had an affecting parting with her father, who left her there. But she soon brightened up, and it was not long before she had cast off formality and made the acquaintance of the half dozen children of about her own age who were youthful patrons of the home. Two of these were cases of destitution, two of cruelty, and two were detained as witnesses. May was as bright as any of them. She went up to the playroom and got all the pleasure out of it, which is the function of a well-regulated child. There is nothing abnormal in her conduct. She is just like most chilof a well-regulated child. There is nothing abnormal in her conduct. She is just like most children, Superintendent Jenkins says. She cats het three meals a day, and good meals they are, at the headquarters of the society. Soup, fish, meats, not excluding chicken—and fruits afford the young inmates such good living that it is said one occasionally tries to get back there for the sake of the food.

May was not annoyed yesterday with troublesome questions as to how she came to set fire to the hospital and why she did it. From all that can be learned she does not know herself why she did it. Whether she was the victim of an abnormal activity in the cimeritious matter of her brain or whether from a perverted moral sense she is not aware. The child is equally ignorant of the horrible Penal Code wherein sec-

NOT ANNOYED BY QUESTIONS

sense she is not aware. The child is equally ignorant of the horrible Penal Code wherein sections 485, 486, and 487 define arson and its various degrees, and of section 189 which is burdened with graesome definitions of marder in the first degree, and those definitions are limited to no age on the part of the offender.

But other people than May are discussing this question, and they are the officers of the law. Arson in the first degree comes from wilfully setting fire in the night time to a dwelling house in which there is at the time a human being. And murder in the first degree has for one of its definitions killing a human being where the crime is perpetrated in committing the crime of arson in the first degree. No officer of the law, and nobody clse, has any idea that May Wilson will get the benefit of the rigorous Penal Code, but they are interested in following the course which this experience may cure her.

"She will be a witness in this court on Wednesday," said Coroner Nugent. "It will be a strange sight to see a little girl like that in the witness chair. Will she be instructed, like grownup witnesses, that she need not say anything which will criminate her? Well, I hadn't thought of that. Perhaps she will be sent to some good place where she can be watched. I don't think the case need be regarded as incurable. Perhaps she has a mere fancy for setting fires and now this xperience may cure her."

Superintendent Jenkins said yesterday that May had made no endeavors to set fire to the Society's rooms: at least no trace of them had been discavered. Still, precantions had been taken that no matches should be left lying around loose where she could get access to them. May seemed to be a well-behaved child, he said.

NOTES FROM NEWPOR

CHIEFLY PERSONAL AND SOCIAL. NEWPORT, Feb. 4.—The cold wave has departed much, to the relief of everybody. The "spell" was the coldect

experienced in Newport for many years. The sudden death of Mrs. Alice Key, wife of Francis H. Potter, of New-York, created a painful sensation here where the deceased was a great favorite. The funera took place from Old Trinity Church on Thursday and was attended by many members of the Potter family, including Bishop Henry C. Petter, James Barton Key, of Baltimere, brother of the deceased, was also present.

The new steward of the Newport Reading Room or club house on Bellevue ave., who came here from the Riding Club of New-York, has unexpectedly resigned. His successor has not been appointed. Edward T. Petter, James Brown Potter, J. Leslie Cotton, W. A. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Potter 2nd Judge

Bookstaver, of New-York, have been in the city this week. The last of the winter Casino entertainments takes place next Menday avaning.

A party of "hill" reskients went to Stamford, Conn., A party of "hill" reskients went to Stamford, Conn., to attend the ball given by John J. Taylor on Thursday

alight.

R. Colgate has gone to New-York for a few weeks, and
R. Colgate has returned here from that city.

R. Howland Robbins has also gone to New-York for a

Charles M. Osirions has returned here from that coty.

8. Howhand Robbins has alse gone to New-York for a
menth or two.

Mass E. H. Vernon, of this city, is visiting friends in
New-York, and alse in Tarrytewn, N. Y.

Edward Fludder, of this city, returned from Europe
Thursday morning.

Assistant Paymaster Simpsen, U. S. N., who has been
on duty on the training ship New-Hampshire at this
place, has been ordered to the Minnessta at New Tork.

The Redwood state has been leased for the season of
1888 by Mrs. Alexander Mitchell, of Minwankee. The
estate owns two fine Gatling guns and the Newports
artillery company has made application for them.

Alderman Nathan Barker, who built the Newports
Casino, has falled. He has made his creditors an offer of
20 cents on the dollar. The offer will be accepted.

It is reported that Ogden Goelet, of New-York, will coson. Mr. Goeled's cottage on the Cliffs is to be form dewn
or moved off and a new and more medern cottage is to
take its place. The slans for the new house have been
prepared by Richard M. Hunt, of New-York.

A grand masquerale ball is to be given at the Opera
House next Monday evening by the Newport Liederkranz Society.

During the week news has been received of the death

kranz Society.

During the week news has been received of the death of two of Newpert's cottage residents, viz.: Mrs. Seth Barten French, of New-York, and Rear-Admirat Clark H. Wells, U. S. N. The late Mrs. Gardiner G. Hewland, who died in New York, and Lorilland Spencer, whese sudden death is reported from Paris, were also well

M'CAFFREY ADMITS DEFEAT. HE ACKNOWLEDGES THAT DEMPSEY GOT THE BEST

OF THE RECENT FIGHT. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4. - Dominick McCaffrey returned home last night. He looked pale, but there were no marks on his face. "No," said he, "my face was not bruised and I have no breken bones. I never felt better in my life. Dempsey gave me a great fight and I give him credit for getting in three more clean hits than I did. The decision of the referee was just. The contest was for points, but I preferred to settle the contest in less than ten rounds if I could. I failed, and as Dempsey watched and accepted every chance he had the best of the points. The long delay before the fight was not caused in arguing over a referee, as the people supposed, but Dempsey did not arrive at the rink until about five minutes before we entered the ring. I de not know

whether I shall meet Dempacy again, but I am willing to "Before Dempsey entered the ring the other night I gave him \$1,900 in each. The deer receipts were between \$6,000 and \$7,000. Then was much more money than that in the house, but the rest was knocked down. The expenses of the show were about \$2,700. I banked \$3,000. There was not more then twelve pounds' difference in our weights. I doubt if there was more than ten. Nothing has been said about another match between us. I would not object to a twenty-round go, if he would guarantee me \$2,000,"

" How about a fight to a finish ! " "I always steer clear of finish fights when I can," replied Dominick, meditatively, "as when a man enters into one he endangers his liberty. I have been informed since my return home that there is a prespect of a purse of \$10,000 being effered for a finish fight between Demp-sey and myself. If that is so I think I will have to take a crack at that \$10,000."

McCaffrey said he would probably go South seen.